Mr. H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.—It is a hypothetical question.

Mrs. H. S. MADHAVA RAO.—Have any specific suggestions been received from members of the House for solving this problem?

Mr. H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.—Not so far.

Mr. S. VENKATASWAMI GOWDA.—Was not a representation made some years ago that legislation should be introduced to prevent able-bodied persons from begging?

Mr. H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.—Notice.

Mr. P. BASAVALINGIAH.—Is it the intention of Government to prevent beggary only in the cities?

Mr. H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.—No. But it would be better to start with the cities and slowly extend the activity to other places.

Quinine Supplies to Dispensaries in Kadur District.

Q.—145. **Mr. C. SUBBANNA NAIK** (Koppa—Rural).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) the amount of quinine supplied to the dispensaries in Koppa, Mudgere, Narasimharajapura and Sringeri Taluks, Kadur District, for the last four years (yearwar and talukwar);

(*b*) the number of patients that were treated for malaria in the above dispensaries for the last four years (yearwar and talukwar);

(*c*) the least quantity of quinine needed for a malarial patient for complete cure?

A.—**The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT (Mr. V. Vedavyasacharya).**—

(*a*) and (*b*) Information required is furnished in the statement appended (*Vide* Appendix).

(*c*) The quantity required cannot be assessed.

The amount of quinine required varies according to the age of the patient, the splenic enlargement, the climatic condition of the place where the patient lives and his general condition.

Mr. C. SUBBANNA NAIK.—Do not the figures in the appendix show that whereas the number of patients treated for malaria has increased, the quantity of quinine supplied has decreased?

Mr. V. VEDAVYASACHARYA.—It is not a supplementary question, but a matter of inference.

Mr. C. SUBBANNA NAIK.—Have any reports been received to the effect that the supply has been far short of the requirements?

Mr. V. VEDAVYASACHARYA.—Government have no information, but they will enquire into the matter.

Mr. C. SUBBANNA NAIK.—Will adequate quantities be supplied at least in future?

Mr. PRESIDENT.—The question presumes that adequate supplies are not being made at present. I should therefore say that adequate quantities of quinine are being supplied at present and will continue to be supplied in future.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA.—Is it a fact that on account of war conditions, quinine is not available in sufficient quantities?

Mr. PRESIDENT.—Yes.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA.—On that account, will the Government consider the question of making arrangements for getting it manufactured locally?

Mr. PRESIDENT.—The question no doubt raises an important issue, but it cannot be discussed at question time.

Mr. V. VENKATAPPA.—From the figures mentioned in the appendix, is it not clear that the quantity of quinine supplied is on the decrease from year to year?

Mr. V. VEDAVYASACHARYA.—Yes.

Mr. V. VENKATAPPA.—Is it not a fact that at the same time, the number of patients is on the increase?

Mr. V. VEDAVYASACHARYA.—Yes.

Mr. V. VENKATAPPA.—For that reason, is it not necessary to supply larger quantities of quinine to the dispensaries in question?

Mr. V. VEDAVYASACHARYA.—If there are indents for larger supplies, they will

be complied with to the extent possible, having regard to the difficulty in obtaining supplies.

Mr. V. VENKATAPPA.—Has it come to the notice of Government that indents for additional supplies of quinine have not been complied with in certain cases?

Mr. V. VEDAVYASACHARYA.—No.

The MINISTER for LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT and PUBLIC HEALTH (Mr. H. B. Gundappa Gowda).— Merely from figures showing quantities supplied, one cannot say whether the supplies are adequate or not. In the case of some patients, very small doses will do. The quantity required also depends on whether the supply is fresh or old.

A MALNAD MEMBER—Is it not a fact that in the Kadur District, the number of coolies working in the different plantations is so large that larger supplies of quinine are required by the dispensaries concerned?

Mr. PRESIDENT.—All that is possible or necessary in this direction is being done.

Mr. B. BASAVALINGIAH.—For the last one year and a half supply of quinine to district boards has been altogether stopped. Are the Government aware of the hardship caused to the people as a result of it?

Mr. H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.— The supply is not stopped. Originally quinine was being sent direct to the district boards, but now it is sent to them through the District Medical Officers.

Mr. B. BASAVALINGIAH.—Is it not a fact that quinine cannot be obtained either from the District Boards or from the District Medical Officers?

Mr. H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.— I do not think so, though the stock has not yet been received for this particular year. I shall however make enquiries about it.

Mr. T. SHADAKSHARAPPA.—Are the Government aware that malaria is spreading even in the maidan parts?

The MINISTER for REVENUE and FINANCE (Rajamantrapravina K. V. Anantaraman).—Yes, and that is why quinine is supplied to the maidan parts also.

ANOTHER MEMBER.—Is the quinine that is now supplied manufactured locally or is it being imported from outside?

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN.—The Industrial and Testing Laboratory is just now manufacturing quinine pills. It is proposed to manufacture larger quantities of powder also in future.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS—*contd.*

Labour Bill—*contd.*

Amendments.

Mr. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY moved the following amendment:—

2. (*b*) "Clause 13 be amended so as to provide for compulsory arbitration at the instance of either party or Government."

In doing so, he explained that the main object of his amendment was to make the award of the Arbitration Court binding on both parties. As clause 13 was worded now, there was nothing to bind the parties to the award. In 1938 when the Bombay Trade Disputes Act was passed, no provision had been made for compulsory arbitration. But in the light of experience gained, that Act had been amended in May 1941, making the award of the Arbitration Court binding on the parties. The experience of Madras in connection with the recent strike of Bus Workers must be too fresh in everybody's memory. In connection with that strike, the Arbitration Court gave an award long ago, but though the employees were prepared to abide by that decision, the proprietors were not inclined to do so. This resulted in great difficulties not only to the labourers but to the public at large. For dealing with such cases, there must be power vested in the Government not merely to appoint an Arbitration Court but also make its decision binding on both employers and employees. It might be argued that if such a large power was vested in the executive government, it was liable to be abused. But the speaker would point out that the award itself was going to be given not by the Government but by the Court of Arbitration. Such a provision was absolutely needed in the public interest. If there was a strike in the Kolar Gold Mines, not only the Mining